THE WEST LATER FROM CALFORNA

SALES AT AUCTION.

A DRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION SALE
of \$150,000 of Rochester, Lockport, and Ningara
Falls Railroad Company seven per cent convertible bonds.
—The Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls Railroad
Company will sell, by auction, on Thursday, the 3d Feb.
at 12% o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, \$150,000 of
seven per cent bonds, redeemable in ten years, and convertible into the stock of the company at par at any time
previous to Feb. 1, 1853. The interest payable semi-annually, on 1st Feb. and Aug... at the office of Cammann &
Co., in this city. The above named bonds are part of an
issue of \$200,000, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the payment of the short bends of the company,
and the completion and further equipment of the road.

J. B. VARNUM.
EDWD. WHITEHOUSE,

Committee.

A UCTION NOTICE.—THE SALE THIS DAY, AT 1934 A o'clock, in the sale rooms, 13 Spruce street, will comprise the balance of the furniture, of all descriptions, by order of administrators. Also, the furniture, fixtures, &c., of a salcon and hote; counters, large looking glass, extension and marble tables, carpets, &c. R. Forrestal.

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

A UCTION BUSINESS—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ADded to his former basiness of selling and purchasing real estate on commission, the auction business, and devotes his exclusive attention to the sale of real estate, State stocks, railroad securities, at the Merchants' Exchange.

JOHNSON P. LEE, No. 5 Nassau street.

A. CHILTON, AUCTIONEER.—SALE OF FURNI-ture at No. 63 Pike street, by order of the Adminis-trators of Oliver Johnson, deceased.—Cole & Chilton will sell at auction, at half-past ten o'clock, on Saturday, January 29, the genteel furniture contained in the house No. 63 Pike street, comprising a general assortment. Catalogues are ready at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Wall street.

G. HORTON, AUCTIONEER.—THIS (SATURDAY)
dozen chairs, one large laundry stove, bureaus, cribs, lots
of tables, oil cloths, closets, lots of glass ware, counters,
refrigerators, large screen, &c.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ARTIST'S STUDIO, &c.-OUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ARTIST'S STUDIO, &c.—
William Irving & Co., nuctioneers, will sell at auction, on Saturday, January 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the zalegrooms, No. 10 Pines street, the furniture of a house, removed for convenience of sale, viz:—Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor chairs, sofas, tete a-teles, mirrors, French bedsteads, mattresses, counterpanes, bureaus, washstands, &c.; tea seis, lamps. Also, an artist's studio, comprising paintings, engravings, sketches, water colors, casts, foils and masque, Indian dress, fine oil paintings, in rich gilt frames, show cases, fancy goods, &c.

Hon girt trames, snow cases, tancy goods, &c.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—J. L. VANdewater will sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room 14 Wall street, a large assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture, consisting in part of sofas, tetes-a-tees, spring seat chairs, Voltaire and sewing do., marble top centre, sefa, and pier tables, bookcases, secretaries, wardrobes, bedstead, mattresses, palliasters, extension tables, and washstands. Also, a large assortment of second hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale; also, a fine line of liquors.

TAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER-LARGE AND IM-JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER—LARGE AND IMportant sale of improved property, known as Nos. 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136 Nassau street; also, No. 13 Beekman street, adjoining the above in the rear—James M. Miller & Co. will sell, to close a trust, on Thursday, February 3, 1853, at 12 o'clock, at the Morchants' Exchange, On Nassau street—The feur story brick buildings, Nos. 126, 128, 130, 132, 134 and 136 Nassau street. On Beekman street—The brick building No. 13 Beekman street, adjoining the above. The whole property now rents for \$10,500, and can be made, with little expense, to rent for \$15,000 per annum. Terms made known at the time of sales. Maps and particulars at the auction room, No. 81 Maiden lane.

R. W. WESTCOTT, AUCHONEER.—THE ATTENTION of housekeepers is invited to the sale of handsome household furniture and house furnishing articles, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, at 146 Greenwich avenue, the furniture of a family leaving the city, consisting of elegant rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus, tands, mahogany and walnut secretary bookcases, Gothic bedsteads, mattresses, mahogany, walnut and cottage chairs, sofas, este-a-tetes, two fine sofa bedsteads, glit mirrors, paintings, crockery, china, rich vases, mantel clocks, glass ware, &c. No postponement, and every article to be peremptorily sold.

R. C. KEMP, AUCTIONEER.—SILVERSMITHS' TOOLS R. at auction, this day (Saturday), at half-past ten o'clock, at 23 Maiden lane—Consisting of rolling mills, two thimble lathes, two small lathes, screw press, brass scales, dies, forge, bellows, office furniture, &c., all to be sold without reserve.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, THIS DAY M. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at 187 Canal street, all the parlor, chamber, and kitchen farniture of a gentleman going to Australia, consisting of sofas, rockers, parlor chairs, marble top, pier, centre, dining, and tea tables, French plate locking glasses, oil paintings, rich vases, clock, Brussels and other carpets, oil cloths, hat rack, hall damp, stair carpets and rons, wardrobes, dress bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, French and cottage bedsteads, paliasses, hair mattreases, large feather beds, pillows, sneeting, blankets, kitchen furniture, plated ware, &c. Also, a quantity of porter and oyster house fixtures, stoves, urns, pictures, counters, guns and pistols. Also, canary birds and cages, one horse power, 4,000 segars.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PERSONS DESI-rous of purchasing real estate, to the executors' rous of purchasing real estate, to the executors' sale of the property at Hellgate, known as the residence of the late Joseph Foulke. The property is situated, part on the East river, extending over one thousand feet on the shore, and part on Elphy-sixth street, which is one one hundred feet wide, and is the main avenue between Astoria and all that part of Long Island and this city. Croton water pipes have been laid down Eighty-sixth street the whole length of the property. The sale will take place at the Merchants' Exchange, on Wednesday, February 2d, at 12 o'clock. Terms will be extremely easy to purchasers, and can be ascertained on application to the auctioneer, A. J. BLEECKER, or to the executors, 48 South street.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, AT THE new establishment, No. 805 Broadway, near Grace Church.—The classes for the second quarter are now forming. For ladies and children on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2½ and 3½ o'eleck P. M. For gentlemen, on Mendays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 7 to 10 o'eleck P. M. The lessons for gentlemen are arranged on an entire new principle, by which the progress and convenience of the pupils are greatly facilitated. For particulars see circulars. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, AT THE

CARD.-MR. CHARRUAUD'S CLASSES ARE OPEN A CARD.—MR. CHARRUAUD'S CLASSES AIRS OPEN for the reception of pupils on Tuesday and Friday, at half-past 3 o'clock, afternoon, for ladies, misses and masters, at 20 White street; on Monday and Friday, at half-past 7, evening, for gentlemen, and on Wednesday and Saturday, at 12, noon, and half-past 3, afternoon, for ladies, misses and maaters, at 54 Thirteenth street, two doors west of Broadway, south side. The fourth soirce will take place on Thursday evening next, February 34, at 20 White street.

MADAME AUGUSTA HAS RE-OPENED HER DANCING Avay. A reduction will be made to parties having a number of children to be instructed. For terms and particulars, apply between 12 and 2 o'clock.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN DANCING, NOW FORMING for the second quarter, at 600 Broadway. Evenings for ladies and gentlemen, afternoons for children and ladies. Separate classes exclusively for beginners. Practice in the new dances, quadrilles, and waltsing. All applications to be made at 274 Bowery music atore.

K. & E. H. BURNTON.

SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING AND WALTZING ACAdemy, 56 Bond street is come. D demy, 56 Bond street, is open every day for those who wish to learn the new dances in the shortest possible time. Classes are now forming for the second quarter. Soirees every two weeks, exclusive to the patrons of the

20.000 JUGS OLD SCHIEDAM AND OLD CLUE 20. OU schnapps, warranted pure, and possessing all the fine medicinal qualities for which this old fashioned article has been so long esteemed and so highly recommended by the faculty. Sold by WILLIAM H. UNDERHILL, 439 Broome street.

2.000 DOZEN DUELIN STOUT AND FALKIRK ale, just received by the Glasgow and Siddens; also on hand Younger's, Tennant's, Campbell's, &c., Scotch ale, London porter, XXX stout, and Philadelphia porter, superior to any in the market. For sale by WILLIAM H. UNDERHILL, 430 Broome street, corner of Greeke.

2.000 PAIR WHITE KID AND SATIN SLIP-quality ever imported into this country, being of the manufacture of the celebrated Tale, Paris. All sizes on manufacture of the celebrated Tale, Paris. An annufacture of the celebrated Tale, Paris. An annufacture of the celebrated Tale, Paris. An annufacture of the celebrated Tale, Paris. Annual Tale, Paris. Annua

A N EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRANDIES, WINES the well-known brands, impacting the segara & A whiskey, rum, gin, champagne, segars, &c., of al the well-known brands, imported for wholesale buyers and for sale in quantities to suit, at a saving of 20 per cent, by 430 Broome street, corner of Crosby.

VASSAR'S POUGHKEEPSIE BREWERY—STABLISH ed 1797.—The undersigned continue to manufactur the celebrated Poughkeepsie pale, amber, and XX ale an porter, for home consumption, and the markets of California, South America, Australia and the Indies. Fo shipping, the article is put up as heretofore, in new woo and iros bound casks, manufactured expressly for sucl purpose. Orders received at their depot, 116 Wazze street, New York, or at the brewery, Poughkeepsie.

M. VANSAR & CO.

FORTUNE TELLING.—MRS. ALWIN, RENOWNED IN Europe for her skill in foretalling the future, will furnish intelligence about all circumstances of life, to all who may address her. Mrs. Alwin speaks the English, French, and German languages—311 Broome street, near Chrystic street, up stairs. Office hours from 10 A. M. to

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

Passage of the Anti-Broadway Railroad Bill by the State Senate.

Another Debate on the Canal Question in the Assembly.

UNITED STATES SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NASHVILLE,

&c., &c., &c.

From Washington City.

NO INAUGURATION BALL.—THE COINAGE — INDIA BUEBER—THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION, ETC.

Washington, Jan. 28, 1853.
At a meeting of democratic citizens, members of Congress, and others, at the United States Hotel, this even ing, B. B. French, presiding, it was decided not to hold the customary inauguration ball on the 4th of March, in consequence of the late domestic affliction of the Presi dent, and the continued illness of the Vice-President elect. Arrangements will, however, be made on the part of the citizens, to give General Pierce a becoming recep

It is understood that Mr. Houston, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, is about to report an important bill regulating the coinage.

The testimony before the Commissioner of Patents, on the application for an extension of the rubber and sulthe application for an extension of the rubber and sulphur combination patent, establishes the fact that it was in common use by the trade ten years before the patent was granted.

Dr. Kane lectured on his proposed Arctic Expedition, before a crowded and intelligent audience, at the Smithsonian Institution, this evening.

William B. Sasser, who was recently indicted for murder in this city (reported a few days since) was at the time a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's Office, but was immediately dismissed.

Affairs in Albany.

PASSAGE OF THE ANTI-BROADWAY RAILROAD BILL.

BY THE SENATE—THE CANAL QUESTION IN THE
ASSEMBLY—THE LOBBYITES, ETC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1853. The Broadway Railway question was finally settled to day, after an animated and protracted discussion. After consuming two hours in debating the bill, as passed in Committee of the Whole yesterday, Mr. Taber said he had received letters from Brooklyn, and petitions from William-burg, praying that the provisions of the bill might be extended to those cities. As movements are already making to run similar railroads through the streets of those cities, he moved to re-commit the bill to a select committee, to amend it so as to include all the cities of the State, and report forthwith. The President, Mr McMurray, appointed Messrs. Taber, Cooley, and Bartlett such committee, and a majority immediately reported back the bill as directed, the latter Senator dissenting. The report was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The report was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

When this was announced by the chair, Mr. Conger arose, evidently much disappointed at the result thus far, and again moved to re-commit, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. He commenced a speech by intimating that, if a secret session was proper, he should endeavor to present certain facts implicating, certain persons, not very honorably in this Broadway affair.

Two or three Senators made inquiry as to what and who he meant, and desired an explanation.

Mr. Conger replied that the statement would be made as soon as a committee of investigation, which has been applied for, was constituted. Here this unpleasant affair dropped, and left a large lobby in a state of wonderment.

The vote was finally taken, and the bill received 21 votes—the exact number which I predicted vesterday. The votes against it are Messrs. Morgan of New York, Mr. Bartlett of Belaware, Mr. Bristol of Tioga, Mr. Conger of Rockland, Mr. Cornell of Steuben, Mr. Davenport of Jefferson, and Mr. Pierce of Ulster.

To-morrow is assigned for the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill. It has several strong opponents, who, I think, have the strength to defeat it.

The canal question absorbed the most of the time of the House. The motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Cooley's joint resolutions were defeated being in proder, a vote was taken, when the motion was loat, by 48 to 55.

55.

A plan for completing the canals is being prepared, and after careful consideration will be submitted, perhaps in the course of next week.

Although but little business was done in either House, still, the questions under debate created more excitement within the bar and in the lobby than any day during the session. Almost every one of the New York delegation in the House is opposed to the anti-Broadway Railroad bill.

Election of a United States Senator and State Officers of New Jersey.

THENTON, January 28, 1852. The Legislature, in joint meeting to-day, elected Wm. Wright, of Easex, United States Senator, by a vote of 48 to 29, over Jacob W. Miller.

H. M. Smith was elected State Treasurer, and William B. Vanderveer Keeper of the State Prison. The old Inspectors of the State Prison were re-elected.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1853. RESOLVED TO ADJOURN TILL MONDAY. Mr. MANGUM, (whig) of N. C., moved that when th Senate adjourn it be till Monday.

Mr. ADAMS, (union) of Miss., opposed the motion A vote resulted-ayes, 11; noes, 5. No querum. Mr. Bugnr, (dem.) of Ind., said to morrow was under stood to be set apart for the Texas Debt bill.

Mr. MANGEM said that Senator Pearce, who had charge of that bill, was not in a condition to enable him to be in in the Senate for several days.

Mr. Mangum's motion was agreed to. THE SQUIERS' TREATY.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President, in reply to the resolution calling for information relative to the treaties of Squier and others with

communicate the information asked, negotiations being still pending.

ERLIEF BILL.

On motion of Mr. Seward the Senate took up the bill for the relief of Ruloff Van Brent, which was passed.

COAL USED IN THE PTELLE SERVICE.

Mr. COOFER, (whig) of Fa., submitted a resolution calling for a report by the Secretaries of War and Navy as to the quantity, quality, and description of the various kinds of coal used in the public service, with a report of the relative merits of cach. Adopted.

NEW BILL FOR A BAILLOAD TO THE PACHTIC.

Mr. RUSE, (dem.) of Texas, from the select committee on the subject of a railroad to the Pacific, made a report, accompanied by a bill, as a substitute for all the projects pending, which was ordered to be printed. No one was permitted to look at the bill.

Taskage of Private Bills, mc.

The bill for the relief of the captors of the frigate Thiladelphia was passed, as were four other private bills.

The Senate adjourned at half past two.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1853. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA. Mr. VENABLE, (dem.) of N. C., moved the House take up the Senate bill abolishing all right to hold bail on nesne process in the District of Columbia. Mr. SWEETZER, (dem.) of Ohio, objected.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Tennessee, gave notice that if he hould get the floor on Monday, he would endeavor t have it taken up. There was a man now in jail, and had been there for three months. It was a case of the most

been there for three months. It was a case of the most oppressive tyramy ever known in a civilized country. THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS—NO ATENTION GIVEN TO REPORTS BY THE HOUSE.

Mr. Mack, (dem.) of Ind., asked to be discharged from service as a member of the Committee on Claims. He said he entered upon the discharge of his duty faithfully, and could say that every member af the committee had profitably and efficiently been engaged in the discharge of duty. The committee had prepared for the action of the House a vast number of bills in behalf of honest and just claims against the government. The action of the House had been such that the committee had been called but once during the present and the last session of Congress. He did not, therefore, wish to be involved in the examination of so much business, when Congress will not act upon it. If it be the object of the House to deny justice to claimants, it is better for them and the country that they should know it. Having washed his hands of the injustice to which he had adverted, and placed the facts on record, he respectfully withdrew his request.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the FRIVATE CALENDAR.

Finally, twenty-two private bills were passed, and the House adjourned.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28, 1853.

The U. S. mail steamship James Adger arrived at her wharf, in this city, from New York, at seven o'clock this

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1853. THE BROADWAY RAILROAD BILL

Being the first business in order, was taken up. Mr. Berrot (dem.) offered an amendment, so as to pro wide that the general railway act be amended, making it necessary to obtain the assent of the Legislature for building railways through cities.

The debate was continued by Mr. Van Schoonhoven

Mr. Cooley (dem.) urged that the Common Council o

New York have granted the privilege of building the Broadway Railroad against the wishes of sixty thousand petitioners, and in such a way as to sacrifice a million of dollars. Allusion had been made to the superiority of our government over that of despotic countries; but the difference in the case of the citizens of New York seemed difference in the case of the citizens of New York seemed to be, that the people of despotic countries had but one tyrant, while the oppressed people of the city seemed to be harrassed by a thousand. Mr. C. denounced, with great earnestness, the course of the New York Common Council. He concluded by moving the reference of the bill to a select committee, to make its provisions applicable to all the cities.

Mr. Tamer (whig) had understood that in the cities hearest New York, the necessity for a law regulating the building of railroads by cities was already manifesting itself. He moved to re-commit, so as to amend, by making the bill a general one.

the bill a general one.

The question being about to be taken on the motion to

The question being about to be taken on the motion to re-commit,

Mr. Pierce (dem.) said this was an illustration of the benefit to be derived from deliberation.

Mr. Bancock (whig) said, only in one locality in the State have the corporate authorities attempted to exercise this franchise. There are roads running into and through cities, under power given by the general law but from New York alone has the complaint come-only in New York has the evil arisen.

The debate was continued at great length by Mr. Pierce, Mr. Taber, and Mr. Morgan, and the motion to re-commit prevailed, by 21 to 5.

The Select Committee consisted of Senators Bartlett, Taber, and Cooley.

Mr. CONSEL (dem.) moved to adjourn. Lost—ayes, 11: noes, 18.

And then Mr. Tabon, from the Select Committee on the Broadway Railroad bill, reported it as amended, under the direction of the Senate,

Mr. Berlierr (dem.) expressing his opposition to the report.

Mr. CONSEL (dem.) moved to amend the report.

Mr. Barnerr (dem.) expressing his opposition report.

Mr. Concer (dem.) moved to amend the report of the committee, by striking out the enacting clause. Lost; and the report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill passed, by the following vote:—

AYES—Messrs. Babcock, Beekman, Bennett, Clark, Cooley, Huntington, Kirby, McElwain, McMurray, Monroe, Newcomb, Otis, Platt, Smith, Snow, Taber, Upham, Vanderbilt, Van Schoonhoven, Ward, Wright—21.

Note—Messrs. Bartlett, Bristol, Conger, Davenport, Morgan, Pierce—6.

The Senate then adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1853. THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The bill to extend the time for collecting taxes in certain towns of the State, was passed.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

Mr. CHAMPLIN, (dem.) of Allegany, resumed his remarks on the reference to the Covernor's message. In 1836 the State had 700 miles. The canal debt was then three millions. The revenues have since been forty millions—ten millions of which have been used to defray the needful exmillions of which have been used to defray the needful expenditures. The balance ought to have not only completed our canal enlargement, but it would also have paid the debt of 1836. The canals thus completed would now produce an annual revenue of \$2,500,090. The tolls might now be reduced, and they would have furnished the cheapest channels of transportation in the world—no railroad could possibly compete with them. But how different is now their condition! We have a canal debt of over sixteen millions, and the canals are not yet completed. The capacity of our canals had certainly been somewhat increased by recent improvement—but the canals are yet unfinished, and we are burthened with an enormous debt. Had we adhered to the system of using the revenues for the enlargement, how different would now be our financial condition! Mr. Champlin reviewed the reports of the Canal Boards and the messages of the Governors during a number of years past, to show, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Burroughs, that the cheapness of labor and of provisions had always acted as an element in their estimates and recommendations. Mr. C. also commented with much severity on the canal lettings of 1851, and desired to know whether any member desired to renew the scenes of bribery and dishonest management which were then witnessed in this city. Mr. C. did not claim for his own party exclusive friendship to the canals; the opposition doubless desired their completion, but the measure they propose he regarded as unsafe and injurious. Were we to go to the people with an amendment of the constitution, authorizing a canal debt, the enemics of State indebtedness, and the influences of railroad monopolies, might ensure it defeat. The enlargement would thus be postponed several years. The wiser plan he considered to be the economically.

Mr. Galla (dem.) of N. Y., reviewed the speech of Mr. Burroughs.

Mr. Bullan, (whig) of Washington, continued the penditures. The balance ought to have not only com-

Mr. Bellan, (whig) of Washington, continued the bate by strictures upon the Governor's message.
Mr. Incatts, (dem.) of Washington, did not intend to occupy the House at this time, but he could not sit quietly, when his colleague had called him to the floor. He would never avoid any responsibility. Whatever he felt

Mr. Iscalis, (dem.) of Washington, did not intend to occupy the House at this time, but he could not sit quietly, when his colleague had called him to the floor. He would never avoid any responsibility. Whatever he felt it his duty to do, he would not shrink from. It is charged upon the Governor that he does not supply us with a plan of canal enlargement. But we find no definite answer suggested by the gentieman who made this objection. He did not think a factious opposition to the party in power, would meet the approval of the people. The proper course for both parties, was to calmly, deliberately, and wisely adopt a policy for carrying out the great object of the enlargement.

Mr. Iscalis gave way to Mr. West. (dem.) of Jefferson who moved to lay the special order on the table to take up his motion to reconsider the vote on the concurrent resolutions to refer the Governor's message to a joint committee of the two houses. This was agreed to.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. West said but a few arguments had been adduced on either side of the question. A plan had already been offered in the Senate with regard to the subject of the enlargement, and he doubted not many more would be proposed. There was danger that members would become so wedded to their own measures that harmonious action would be impossible. He thought a specific project, matured and presented by a joint committee, would be more likely to be adopted than any plan proposed in either House. He had no feeling on the subject, further than a desire to promote the public welfare. He would concede much to secare definite action by the Legislature.

Mr. Nomys, (dem.) of N. Y., thought the simple question of reference to a joint committee was of itself of but little importance. But the discussion had taken a wids range. He lived in a canal district—not one in which a mile of canal was located, but one especially interested in all our works of public improvement. At first he might have voted for the joint committee, was a full of lover, Hearth, I. N. Et

The Murder of Mr. Rink, of Philadelphia.

A sailor belonging to the crew recently discharged from the United States sloop of war St. Mary's, has been ar rested on suspicion of having murdered Mr. Rink, of this city, a short time since. An investigation before the Mayor, has elicited some very auspicious circumstances, but the prisoner, it is said, will prove an alibi. He has been insane from liquor.

Markets.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 27—P. M.

Cotton was active to-day, and sales were made of 9 000 bales at steady prices. We quote strict middling at 9½; a 10, and fair 11 cents. Tobacco—Sales 500 bales Kentucky at 4½ a 6¾ cents. Mess pork has declined to \$16 50 a \$17. We quote bacon sides 9 cents. Freights—Cotton to Boston, ½c. Sterling exchange has advanced to 8 a 8½.

The sales of cotton to-day were 3,000 bales, at steady prices. Mess pork has declined to \$16 25 a \$16 75, 3,000 bags Rio coffee sold at 9 a 9½c.

The sales of cotton to-day were 350 bales, and for the

Charleston, Jan. 27, 1853.

The sales of cotton to-day were 350 bales, and for the week, 7,780, at a range of 8½ a 10½ cents. Receipts of the week, 16,500 bales; stock, 21,500 bales. The market is unsettled, and accurate quotations cannot be given.

1,400,000 lbs. of bulk meat sold to-day at 5½ a 5½ c. for shoulders, and 6½ c. for sides. Mess pork is at \$15 50. Lard, 9¼ a 10c. for prime barrelled and keg.

Large Fire in Nashville.
EIGHTY OR NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED-PRESENTATION TO FIREMEN, ETC.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 28, 1853. College street, which consumed the stores occupied by A. B. Robertson, stove dealer; Ewin, Brothers, druggists R. Lusk, broker; T. Kent, jeweller; Waterfield & Walker, R. Ling, oroser: R. Rent, jeweiler: Waterfield & Walker, hatters; and R. & J. C. Fife, dry goods merchants on College street, and J. Yorker & Co., booksellers, and C. Mallet, segar dealer, on Union street.

The buildings were worth about \$20,000, and were insured for \$10,000.

sured for \$10,000.

A. B. Robertson had an insurance to the amount of \$5,000. His loss will be heavy.

Ewin Brothers' stock was valued at \$25,000, on which there was \$19,000 insurance.

Mr. Kent was insured for \$5,000.

Messrs. E. Waterfield & Walker were insured for \$4,000.

Messrs. Fite were insured for \$10,000.

Messrs. Lusk, Yorker & Co., and Mr. Mallet's loss, will be small.

Before the fire was extinguished the greery store of J. C. French & Co., on Market street took fire, and was burned, with the greater portion of its contents. Insured for \$8,000.

The firemen acted noble and acted took are acted took accounts. sured for \$8,000.

The firemen acted nobly, and each company was presented with \$100 by the Union Bank; also by Messrs. Fall & Cunningham, whose house they saved.

President Polk's Retirement from Wash-

President Polk's Refirement from Washington.

Washington, Jan. 22, 1853.

My Drae Six:—Your note of yesterday came to hand this morning, and I hasten to do justice to a political opponent who is now in his grave. You say that it was stated in your presence, that President Polk was heartless and cold, and that one of his colded acts was, that he vacated the White House several days before the President elect came to Washington, for fear of opening his heart so as to ask him to his house and table. It is due to Mr. Polk to say that I know this to be untrue. General Taylor and myself were both invited to dine with him and did dine with him before he left the White House, and I have no doubt all the civilities ordinarily extended to the incoming administration, were extended by President Polk to General Taylor, and, according to my recollection in did not leave the White House till the 4th, or rather the 5th of March, which was Monday. The confusion in cident to the close of a session of Congress, and the breaking up of houseleeping by the President's family, must necessarily prevent any President from doing more than Mr. Polk did in the case of Gen. Taylor, and, if I am right, I must necessarily prevent any President from doing more than Mr. Polk did in the case of Gen. Taylor, and, if I am right, I am, respectfully, yours, MILLARD FHLEMORE.

City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.

The Weather.—The very severe cold of Thursday evening and night continued up to one o'clook yesterday morning, when the weather moderated. It became warm from that time until daybreak, when the sky presented a very heavy and dark appearance, threatening rain. Between eight o'clock and noon this indication of a change wore away, and the day became clear, and remained so until the night advanced. The thermometer at the HeralD Building ranged as follows:—At eight o'clock A. M., 23½ degs.; at noon, 28 degs.; at three P. M., 28 degs.; and at five P. M., 29½ degs. At eleven o'clock at night the sky was clear and frosty. The thermometer then stood at 30 degs. There was no appearance of snow.

The New York Corn Exclange—Reirer for Madeira.—The members of the above Board subscribed the sum of \$500 on Thursday afternoon, from their private purses, for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of the Island of Madeira. A New Medical Society in New York .- The American

A New Medical Society in New York.—The American Medical Society in this city has, we understand, been chartered, with authority to establish a national college, national hospital, library, and anatomical museum, under the general act of the State passed in 1848. The following gentlemen have been elected as officers for the present year:—President, Wooster Reach, M. D.: First Vice President, William Turner, M. D.: Second Vice President, William Turner, M. D.: Second Vice President, J. L. Van Boren, M. D.: Recording Secretary, E. Whitney, M. D.; Corresponding Secretary, J. Coleman, M. D.; Treasurer, J. D. L. Zender, M. D.

Fires — A fire was disconvered in the celler of the house

Figure — A fire was discovered in the cellar of the house No. 235 avenue A, about ten o'clock on Thursdoy night. The firemen extinguished it simost immediately after the alam was given. From the appearance of the place it is supposed to have been the act of incendiary. The damage amounts to about \$50. The police of the Eighteenth ward attended.

amounts to about \$50. The police of the Eighteenth ward attended.

Another fire broke out on Thursday in the carpenter's shap of Mr. Reuben Porter, situate upon the third floor of a brick building in the rear of the house No. 162 East Twenty-second street. The flames spread very rapidly and extended to the lower part of the house, where Mr. Robert W. White had a pocket book manufactory. The fire was extinguished only after much exertion by the firemen, and a loss in steck, tools, and damage to the building, by fire and water, of \$2,700. The cause was purely accidental. There is a partial insurance. The officers of the Eighteenth ward attended.

The Attendato Sulcide in West Broadwar.—The

The Attention Science in West Broadway.—The Polander Chocktie, who attempted to commit suicide at No. 61 West Broadway, on Thursday evening, still lay in a critical state, at the City Hospital, last night. The ball had not been extracted then, and much fear was felt as to the result of inflammation, which it was thought would set in.

to the result of inhammation, which it was thought would set in.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—Coroner Hilton held an inquest yesterday morning, at the house of Nora Ruckley, No. 55 Oliver street, upon the body of Catharine Collins, whose sudden death was noticed in the Heraun. Nora Buckley sworm.—Catharine Collins came to my house at six o'clock last Wednesday evening; I did not know her; she asked to stay with me during the night; ahe was under the effects of flour and unable to stand she was under the effects of liquor and unable to stand alone; about two o'clock next morning I was informed that she was dead; she died in her bed. Dr. Fennell testified, that from the result of a post morican examination, he considered the deceased died from the combined effects of intemperance and exposure. Verdiet accordingly. The deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and a native of Ireland.

ingly. The deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and a native of Ireland.

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Sudden Ireland.

Anne artive of Ireland.

Anne artive of Ireland.

Another Case—Coroner Camble held an inquest, on

ANOTHER CASE—Coroner Gamble held an inquest, on Thursday evening, at the house No. 646 Water street, upon the body of a man named Allen Tully, aged sixty-five years, a native of Ireland, who was found dead there. five years, a native of Ireland, who was found dead there, lying upon the floor, the previous morning. Anne Tully, wife of deceased, deposed to the finding of the body at an early hour; he had been complaining for thirdeen weeks; he drank some lately. Dr. Uhl made a post mertem examination, and found extensive effusion of blood in the cavity of the chest. There was also a rupture of the heart. Verdict—Death from disease of the heart.

ACCEST FROM INTOXICATION —A man, named Peter Hotting, fell into an area in Broadway, near Eighth street, at ten o'clock on Thursday night, when he was in a state of intoxication. He was very severely injured. Officer Forster, Fifteenth ward, took him to his residence, No. 210 Sallwan street.

Sullman street.

Man Drowsep.—The body of an unknown man was found in the North river, at the foot of Bethune street, at five o'clock, last evening. It was lying alongside of the barge Sophia. The Ninth ward police notified the

rens street, writes to say that the fire in his house, at half past five o'clock last Wednesday morning, was the result of pure accident, and did not originate in carcless ness, as reported to us. He also states that it could have been easily extinguished by the inmates, without any assistance from the officers.

Law Intelligence.

Sufficient Court of the United States.—Jan. 24 —Joseph Howard. Esq., of Ohio, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.

No. 55. Mary L. Bosley et al., appellants, vs. Elizabeth N. Bosley's executive. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Mayer for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Campbell for the appellee. Adjourned.

Jan. 25.—No. 49. The trustees of Vincennes University, vs. The State of Indiana. In error to the Supreme Court of Indiana. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the court, reversing, with costs, the decree of said Supreme Court, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity to the opinion of this court.

No. 55. Mary L. Bosley et al., appellants, vs. Elizabeth N. Bosley's executivity. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. Mayer for the appellants. Adjourned.

JANTARY 26.—Thomas S. Alexander, Esq., of Maryland, Chass. J. Hull. Esq., of Illinois, and Thomas Shankland, Leq., of New York, were admitted attorneys and conuscilors of this Court.

No. 56.—John F. Ennis, administrator, et al., plaintiffs.

Chas. J. Hull. Esq., of Illinois, and Thomas Shankland, Eq., of New York, were admitted attorneys and conuscilors of this Court.

No. 56.—John F. Ennis, administrator, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. J. H. B. Smith, administrator, &c. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Techman for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Mr. Redin for the defendant in error. Adjourned.

Enemyolest Socience—Dispostrant Decision.—The Cayunga Lodge case, I. O. O. F., which has for some time been pending in the Supreme Court, on demurrer, has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs, on all the points involved in the issue. The questions at issue were various, yet we understand that the principal one was, whether the courts will recognize and enforce the trust created by the constitutions of the Order, or in other words, whether the articles of that association are recognizeable and enforceable by the Judiciary. We understand that the decision of the court sustained the position assumed by Cayunga Lodge, and overrules the demurrers interposed in behalf of the members who withhold the funds contributed for the objects of benevolence and charity. It is, therefore, an important decision, not only to the Order of Odd Fellows, but to the Order of Sons of Temperance. Free Masons, Martha Washington and other charitable societies which are not incorporated. It recognizes their constitutions, and maintains that the courts will enforce the trusts which they create.

DOUBLE EXECUTION AT THE TOMBS THE HANGING OF HOWLETT AND SAUL, FOR THE

MURDER OF CHARLES BAXTER.

Incidents in the City Prison on the Night Previous to Their Excention.

SCENES IN AND AROUND THE PRISON DURING YESTERDAY.

Prayer of Saul Ender the Gallows, .

&c., &c., &c.

We visited the prison about 10 o'clock, on Thursday night, and found Saul, Howlett and Johnson in company with the deputies who had been placed to take charge o them. They appeared to be in excellent spirits-laughed and conversed freely. About 2 o'clock Saul and Howlett retired to their cells, went to bed, and slept soundly and quietly-neither of them awaking, or even changing their position, till morning. Howlett awoke about 61/2 o'clock Saul-slept an hour later. On awaking, both manifested a degree of composure that was astonishing. Howlett remarked that he would put on his last clean shirt, and said he "would like to see the gallows." We replied, "Oh, no, you should not wish that." He responded, by saying he "should like to see it," for he had "dreamed of it. and it was the oddest looking thing he ever saw." He returned to his cell, washed himself, and called for some tobacco. One of the persons present furnished him with it; shortly after, he lit a segar, and then completed his toilet with great care and attention. Inquired for the Sheriff—picked up a Bible—then closed his door partially, for the purpose of repeating his morning prayer. His confessor, who remained outside of his cell all night, and up to the hour of 7 o'cleck in the morning, then entered his cell and closed the door, both remaining there for a short time. Saul, on awakening did not an pear to be in such buoyant spirits as when he retired to rest. He was nervous; and his first ques-tion was—"How late is it?" He then asked if 'the Sheriff had arrived," and was told he had not. He sat down, and sighing heavily, said. "This is hard, is it not?" The response was, "Yes; but you must look above and ask the Giver of all good to give you strength to set like a man and a Christian." He said he had prayed for it, and felt sure he should be able to go through with it. He then left his cell and came out on the corrido to warm himself; shortly returned to his cell, washed and dressed himself; after which he returned to the corridor, and stated that he, too, had dreamed of being hung, following it with the remark that "it was the truest following it with the remark that "it was the truest dream he ever had, for he was sure to be hung, any how." Howlett here came out of his cell, and they shook hands. Howlett again wished to see the gallows, and inquired particularly as to its construction. Saul told him he would see it soon enough; and on being told its mode of construction, said, "Then we shall go up, instead of down." Saul told him if his spirit went up, it did not matter as to the body. Both appeared to raily in the company of each other, and chatted together familiarly and good naturedly. Mr. Edmonds entered the prison and shock hands with them, and asked how they had passed the night; both answered, "Well—never slept better in my life."

Howlett here left for the chapel in the female portion Howlett here left for the chapel in the female portion of the priron. Mass was said, and he joined in the ceromony with becoming decorum and apparent sincerity. After Howlett left, the morning papers were handed to saul; he looked over them with avidity, and remarked that some of the articles were good, and objected to others. After perusing the papers he appeared to fall back into his former gloom and despondency, and entered into his cell. Rev. Mr. Camp came in, and Rev. Mr. Spear also, who went into the cell with him, and remained for a long time; after which he returned to the hall, and was instructed to a number of friends, when they gain went to their cells and remained with their spiritual advisers until preparations were made for the execution.

spiritual advisers until preparations were made for the execution.

Yesterday at a quarter past 12 o'clock, the two young men, Nicholas Howlett and William Saul, suffered the last penalty of the law, for the murder of Charles Baxter, in the yard of the City Prison. At an early hour in the merning, numbers of citizens of every class assembled around the prison, and as the hour approached for admittence, an immense excitement was manifested to obtain access to witness the execution. Tickets for admission were at a high premium as the time advanced, and we i card offered from five to twenty-five dollars for a single ass, the following of which is a copy—

Six.—l'ursuant to the 'Act to abolish public execution of passed May 9th, 1835, I hereby give you notice to attend the execution of Saul, Johnson, and Howlett, each convicted of the murder of Baxter, and were sentenced to be lung on Friday, January 28th, 1852. The execution will take place in the yard of the City Prison, Halis of Justice, Centre street, at 11 o'clock. JOHN ORSER.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 24, 1853.

Entance on Leonard street.

Up to eleven o'clock it was estimated that u pwards of

Up to cleven o'clock it was estimated that upwards of five thousand persons were in the vicinity of the Tombs; the housetops and windows of theadjacent buildings were thronged with people gazing at the Tombs. Shortly after cleven o'clock the Chief of Police, with his special aids, and a large body of policemen, entered the prison yard, and took up their different positions for the maintenance of order. At this time there were between three and four hundred persons in the prison yard.

Soon after, Sheriif Orser made his appearance with several of his deputies. A sensation was aroused by the appearance of the sheriif. At a little before twelve o'clock the jury were selected, and the sheriif prepared himself for his official duty, and entered the prison, followed by the jury, and notified the culprits to prepare themselves for execution. Among the persons present to witness the execution, we noticed Mayor Westervelt, Recorder Tillou, Alderman Oakley, Alderman Brisley, Alderman Haley, Justices Stuart and Bogart, Coroners O Donnell, Hitten, and Wilhelm, with many other city officials.

The mechasical arrangements, and all other matters apperiaining to the due execution of the law, were admirably carried out by Sheriff Orser.

THE SCENE INSIDE THE TOMPS.

THE SCENE INSIDE THE TOMES. The unfortunate prisoners were engaged in prayer with their respective spiritual advisers, from an early hour yesterday morning. Saul prayed most fervently for his mother, brother and friends, particularly Howlett, and

His wonders to perform
He plants his footsteps in the sea.
And rides upon the storm.
Howlett, accompanied by the priests, proceeded to an

apartment in the prison, where high mass was performed Howlett was attended by the Rev. Mr. McQuin and an other priest, and Saul by the Rev. Mr. Spear, Rev. Mr Camp. Rev. Mr. Evans. of St. George's. Beekman street and Mr. James Johnson, of the Union Theological Semi

At eight o'clock they partook of breakfast, of which Howlett eat heartily, but Saul searcely tasted anything. At a little before eleven o'clock, they came on to the outer corridor to take leave of their friends. They ap

outer corridor to take leave of their friends. They appeared nervous, but exhibited great self-command, and shook lands with several of their friends, who had assembled to bid them a final adica.

As Saul was entering his cell, Mr. James Johnson put the following question to him—— Have you anything further to say than what has been reported to all the world?

ther to say than what hes been reported to all the world?

Saul replied, "If any body wishes to be convinced that I have not been guilty of any other murder, let him ask ne when I am dying. I am now going before my God, and there will be no use for any future swearing there. Howlet's brother necompanied him to Big.cell, when the prisoner, familiarly addressing him, sand, "Come Johnny, I wish to say one word to you," and they both entered the cell together. Shortly afterwards, the brother came out weeping, and was engaged for a considerable period in anxious conversation with the Rev. Mr. Spear. A few moments before 11 A. M., one of the Sheriff's deputies entered the cells of both prisoners, and adjusted the noose, pinioned them, and placed a black cap on their heads.

Johnson having requested to bid a last adieu to his partners in crime, was conducted by the keeper to the

partners in crime, was conducted by the keeper to the cells of Saul and Howlett. He first entered Saul's cell, and as he approached him Saul exclaimed, "Oh, my Cot's see what I've come to!" pointing with his finger to the specific or the sault of the sault of the sault of the sault of the specific or the sault of th Top around his neck.

Johnson shed tears, and took him by the hand and bessed him, exclaiming, "God bless you Saul, we must

now part.

"Yes." replied Saul, "we must part, but do now, Johnson, behave yourself good in the State prison, and live in the fear of God, and you will get out by and by."

Johnson then visited Howlett in the presence of the Roman Catholic priests. Howlett appeared so affected that he could scarcely speak, and Johnson having kissed him and shaken hands, returned to his cell, accompanied by the keeper.

by the keeper.
THE PROCESSION TO THE GALLOWS Then formed at a few minutes before twelve, in the foi lowing order :- Sheriff Orser, dressed in black, with a chapeau and sword, and his first deputy, Mr. Willett simularly attired. The culprits Saul and Howlett, dressed in their usual dress with the ropes round their necks and black caps on their heads. Saul was accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Evans and Camp, and Howlett was attended by the priests. Next came the execution jury and posse of deputies. The procession moved from the

jail. As they approached the gallows they gazed stead-fastly at it, without, however, manisteeting any trepidation. Arriving under the beam, Howlett smiled and looked up; but Saul's eves were intently fixed upon the crowd before ism, as if he were endeavouring to recognize some friends. The noose on each of their necks was then attached to the rope suspended from the beam, by the Peputy Sherid.

Saul then said—"Don't be in such a hurry, now, to jerk a fellow right up, for I wish to shake hands and bid some of my friends good bye."

The Summer ordered silence, and asked Saul who he wished to see.

Saul replied—"Jack Sweeney and Tom Whity."

These two presented themselves, and Saul's shock them warmly by the land, and whispered something in the ear of Sweeney; and to another person near him, said. "Is there any reprieve from Albany? Is there any news?"

Tom Hyer, William Poole, and several others, then shock heads with him. On slaking hands with Dr. Covell, of the prison, he said:—

"I'm rather down on you for not letting me have some run when I wanted it, but I forgive you now."

During this time, Howlett was engaged in religious conversation with the attendant priests, occasionally shaking hands with his friends. The prisoners then shook hands, and bid each other farewell, without exhibiting much feeling.

Saul then desired to see Mr. Woods, the keeper, who had principally taken charge of him during his confinement; and that person having presented himself, Saul embraced him, and thanked him for his kindness and attention. The keeper then turned to Howlett and bade him farewell, in a life manner.

The Rev. Mr. Evans then read the burial service to Saul, and the priests performed a like office, by reading the Lifary of the Bead to Howlett, and after this coremony bad concluded. Saul spoke as follows:—

Oh, Lord Jesus, have mercy upon us. Oh, Lord, cast us not into hell, for Tknow we deserve to be cast into hell.

Oh, Lord Jesus, have mercy upon us. Oh, Lord, cast us not into hell, for I know we deserve to be cast into hell. I have a free heart, thank Jesus Christ, but our Lord Jesus died on the cross for me. Lord of Heaven, hear my prayer. I forgive every one, and may God have mercy upon and protect my poor mother and my poor sisters. I'o not let any man cast reproach upon them. Oh, Lord Jesus Christ, look down upon them and upon Howlett and myself. We are very sinful. We have strayed from the path of God. We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and done those things which we ought not to have done. Oh, God, look down. Oh, Jesus, look down upon our poor friends and those that follow after me. I leave all with a good heart, thank God, and I might be worse off than at this time. I have had time for repentance, and I thank you for giving it me. Oh, God, these worls come from the bottom of my heart You know, oh Jesus, that I never intended to take life. if man does not know it Christ does, that I never intended to kill any man. Protect all men, guide them safe, and give them time for preparation. I feel I am happy. I never fired a pistol at the man with intent to take his life. Oh, Jesus, 'tis hard—I die hard. Oh, Jesus, have mercy upon me. I forgive all men from the bottom of my heart. Give us a drink of water." (His request was immediately attended to by the Deputy Sheriff, and Saul having drank heartily from the pitcher presented him, went on to say:)—"Fon't be in such a hurry; I want to shake hands with some more of my friends.'

Several persons presented themselves, among whom we noticed Mr. Clarke, the well known tragedian, and the noticed Mr. Clarke, the well known tragedian, and the following conversation ensued between them:—
SAUL—If I had taken warning, Mr. Clarke, by your piece of the "Six Begrees of Crime," I should not be here.
Mr. CLARKE replied, that he was sorry that he had not taken to heart, the moral taught in his performance.
SAUL—I wish I had. If I had done so, I should not have been here now. It is now too late.
Mr. Clarke then shook hands with him and bade him farewell.

Mr. Clarke then shook hands with him and bade him farewell.

The Deputy Sheriff then came forward and commenced tightening the noose and adjusting the knot, when Saul said, with considerable petulance:—"Don't, don't tighten it so tight."

The Sheriff, much affected, then embraced and kissed both of the unhappy men. At this moment, many of those in sight of the culprits appeared much affected, and several of them went. The Deputy Sheriff then drew the black caps over their faces.

Saul said, "Oh Jesus, oh Jesus Christ, have mercy upon us," and continued to repeat this expression for some time.

The usual signal was given for the cutting of the rope, by the Sheriff drawing his sword, and at one blow with an axe the rope was severed, the weight descended, and the murderers were instantly elevated to about six feet from Saul struggled violently, but Howlett appeared to suf-

the ground.

Saul struggled violently, but Howlett appeared to suffer little.

After hanging the usual time, the bodies were-lowered, and Drs. Fleet, Quackenboss, Sanda, Smith, and Briggs, having dechared that life was extict, the nooses were taken from the bodies, which were borne to another part of the prisen and deposited in their respective coffine, which are composed of mahogany, highly polished, and furnished by their friends, bearing the following inscriptions:—

Nicholas Howistr, Died January 28th, 1853, Aged 19 years, 1 month, and 4 days.

we understand that Howlett was immediately carried away and buried by his relatives, and Saul's funeral will take place next Sunday.

Throughout the whole of this dreadful scene the conduct of the crowd was most indecorous. The chain baricade erected by the officials to keep the spectators at a proper distance, was entirely disregarded, and the spot around the gallows was filled by persons having no official duty, which prevented the authorities from performing their disagreeable task in so prompt a manner as the necessity of the case demanded. It would be well, on any fulture occasion of this kind, to erect a strong wooden barriende in front of the scaffold, to keep back the crewd.

OURR PASSAGE .- The British bark Countess of Seafield. apt. Addison Brown, which arrived here on the 24th, from Whampes, in 125 days, made the land off Sandy Hook in 105 days, being one of the quickest passages on ecord for a full built vessel. She had contrary winds

for 40 days, and was blown off the land 13 days.

ship Roanoke is again on the route between this and the above ports, and leaves here at three o'clock this after-The Roanoke has recently been put in fine order, and will make the run to Norfolk in about twenty-four STEAMSHIP STAR OF THE WAST -At a meeting of the

tassengers on board the steamer Star of the West, on her recent trip from New York to San Juan del Norte, on motion a committee of eight was appointed, who reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unoni-

the following resolutions, which were adopted unauimously:

Resolved, That we commend to the public the steamer Star of the West, for her many excellent qualities as a sea packet, and express much gratification in her present able and satisfactory management.

Resolved, That we appreciate the professional character and gentlemanly conduct of Captain E. L. Timkle-paugh, master, and return him our thanks for his constant attention to our comforts and enjoyment throughout the voyage.

Resolved, That to Henry Torrance, purser, W. H. Nice, surgeon, A. S. Gardaer, first officer, J. W. Jones, second officer, and J. King, engineer, much approbation is due for the performance of the duties of their respective departments, as also for their obliging deportment, and we gladly accord to them the same.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the chairman, secretary, and the members of the committee, be presented to the officers of the vessel, and the same be published in the New York Herald.

VESSELS SOLD BY THE U. S. MARSHAL, AT SAN FRANCISCO. Subjoined is a list of vessels sold by the U. S. Marshat, under the order of the United States District Court, Northern District of California, since the organization of that Court, May 19, 1851, together with the nations to

	tch they	belonged,	ana	the	amo	tine	tor	Attifi	1 14
14	American	steamers						1	196.0
14	**	ships							40,10
1		brigatine							1,9
9	- 44	brigs						200000	14,0
6	**	barks							8,5
5	44	schooner							4,7
1	French								2,9
1		bark							1,2
7	British	ships							
10	**	barks							2.9
5	**	brigs							3,7
1		schooner.							-
- 2	Mexican								1,4
1	200	brig			****		***	*****	2,3
1		schooner	• • • • •						1,7
1	Peruvian	bark		• • • • •	****		***	*****	D
1	Hamburg	brig	*****	****	*****	****			1.2
100.0	corrugues	e schoone							1,2

It appears from the above, that 49 American have been sold by the Marshal, for \$190,064; \$44,100: 23 British, \$45,220: 4 Mexican, 25, 425; vian, \$520; 1 Hamburg, \$890; 1 Fortuguese, \$1,20 tal number of vessels, \$1; amount for which th \$223,569.—San Francisco Shipping List.

AFTER THEM AGAIN.—Captain Hunt of St. Louis, who last winter obtained \$29,500 damages from a board of underwriters in that city, for having sought, by public advertisements, to do him a serious injury, as the commander of a steamer, has opened the matter again in another suit, this time for \$100,000 damages, on account of the defending party having failed to meet the terms of a compromise which had been agreed upon.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28, 1853, We have no mail south of Richmond this evening.

The sales of cotton to-day were 700 bales, at 5% 10%c. The market is unsettled, and prices have decline %c. Middling Uplands are quoted at 10%c.